



## **Final report**

# **Emergency Relief for Tsunami Affected Populations of Tamil Nadu State, India**

**Grant no: 386-G-00-05-00056-00**

**Submitted to:**  
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**USAID / OFDA**  
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**List of Abbreviations**

BC	Backward Caste
BWDC	Bharathi Women's Development Centre
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CINI	Child In Need Institute
EC	Electrical Conductivity
INR	Indian Rupee
Kms	Kilometers
MBC	Most Backward Caste
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
Rs	Rupees
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
USD	United States Dollar

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## 1.0. Executive Summary

<b>Organization:</b>	GOAL	<b>Date:</b>	June 2005
<b>Mailing Address:</b>	PO Box 19 Dún Laoghaire  Co. Dublin Ireland	<b>Contact Person:</b>	John Moffett Program Co-ordinator
		<b>Telephone:</b>	00 353 1 280 9779
		<b>Fax:</b>	00 353 1 280 9215
<b>E-mail Address:</b>	jmoffett@goal.ie		
<b>India:</b>	Kolkata	<b>Contact Person:</b>	<b>Peter Nuttall</b> Country Director
<b>Telephone:</b>	+9198 311 71214	<b>Fax:</b>	N/A
<b>E-mail Address:</b>	<a href="mailto:balemecor@yahoo.com">balemecor@yahoo.com</a>		

**Program Title:** Emergency Relief Assistance for Tsunami Affected Populations in Tamil Nadu

**Co-operative Agreement/Grant No:** 386-G-00-05-00056-00

**Country/Region:** Tamil Nadu, India

**Target population:** 3,000 direct beneficiaries and 15,000 indirect beneficiaries

**Disaster/Hazard:** The humanitarian needs of the tsunami affected populations of Tamil Nadu

**Period of Activity:** 4 months (Jan 20th 2005 – May 20<sup>th</sup> 2005)

**Amount Requested from OFDA:** US\$ 250,112

**Dollar Amount from Other Sources:** US\$ 24,048

**Dollar Amount of In-Kind Contributions:** US\$

**Total Dollar Amount of the Project:** US\$ 228,350

## 2.0. Program Overview

A massive earthquake of the magnitude of 8.9 on the Richter scale struck the northern Indonesian island of Sumatra on the morning of 26 December 2004. The eastern coast of India experienced extensive destruction in its three southern states, namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, and 2 union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry. Tidal waves almost 10 meters high hit the coastal regions of the country by 09.30 IST. The official death toll

was put at 10,749 but another 5,640 people have been reported as missing and feared dead.<sup>1</sup> Over 896,100 people were affected.

The epicentre of the tsunami disaster in Tamil Nadu is the coastal district of Nagapattinam where the tsunami left in its wake over 6000 dead and 2000 injured. Almost 37,000 families were displaced as their houses were either fully or partially damaged. 196,000 persons were directly affected and tens of thousands more indirectly affected through loss of livelihoods.

The fishing communities were most severely affected. In addition to the high death toll, their villages were devastated, their houses and possessions either fully or partially destroyed and their boats and nets damaged beyond repair. In addition to the quantifiable losses, the tsunami caused immeasurable psychosocial trauma.

In Nagapattinam, small and marginalized agricultural communities were also severely impacted, as their crops, land and livestock were lost to the tsunami. Furthermore, thousands of daily-wage laborers, who serviced the fishermen and farmers, lost their regular source of employment and income.

The displaced populations were promptly moved to temporary government camps, (temples, schools and community halls) until such time as temporary shelter was available to them or their houses dried out. Food in the camps was scarce and of poor quality, conditions were unsanitary and unhygienic. The Indian government was keen to re-house the affected as quickly as possible and announced a series of measures: water supplies were restored; compensation was provided to families of the bereaved as well as for house repairs; a relief package comprising of a cash sum and quantity of rice was granted to all affected households; and 13,556 temporary shelters were hastily erected by the government and NGOs.

On December 28<sup>th</sup>, GOAL and Indian national partner, Child In Need Institute (CINI), dispatched a team to assess the situation in Nagapattinam and immediately initiated a response by establishing community kitchens serving cooked meals to over 13,000 people three times a day; mobile medical and counseling teams; and providing 1000 families with emergency food and non-food items. Through this project a further 10,000 families were targeted to receive emergency food and non-food items.

Focusing on the villages in Nagapattinam District where GOAL and CINI were then operational, a *Cash for Work* programme was developed as a means of giving much needed income and employment to individuals to assist them to rebuild their lives, focusing on daily wage laborers. Emergency response had focused primarily on fishing communities which bore the brunt of the impact of the tsunami, however many daily wage laborers, who are dependent both on the fishing and landowning communities to provide regular employment, had their livelihoods taken away. The benefit is twofold; providing immediate income to laborers and others who have temporarily lost their livelihoods and restoring long-term livelihoods such as farming and salt production as well as repairing infrastructure damaged by the tsunami.

GOAL & CINI linked up with Bharathi Women Development Centre (BWDC), a local NGO that has a long-term presence in the affected area. BWDC had been involved with GOAL/CINI in the implementation of several projects within GOAL and CINI's tsunami relief programmes and were assessed in the initial phase to ensure suitability and capacity to implement. BWDC operates

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<sup>1</sup> Source: 'The Tsunami's Impact on Women'. Oxfam briefing note, March 2005

through its own network of partners - local NGOs and CBOs that are operational at the village level and have strong and permanent links with the community.

### **Program Goal**

*To provide emergency humanitarian relief to tsunami-affected vulnerable populations in Karaikal and Nagapattinam District in Tamil Nadu, India.*

### **Program Objective**

*To implement targeted Cash for Work projects for the reinvigoration of economic and social life in disaster affected communities.*

### **Target Population**

*Responding to the livelihood recovery needs of 3,000 direct beneficiaries and 15,000 indirect beneficiaries.*

## **3.0. Report on Activities/Performance against Plans**

### **3.1 Assessment of Livelihood Support Needs**

Village level surveys were conducted in 20 villages and household surveys carried out in 14 villages. Initial findings from the surveys indicated that the program should focus on communities least assisted by emergency response initiatives, i.e. non-fishing communities. The surveys were completed by mid-February.

GOAL and its partners selected an area that appeared to have relatively little assistance, the region south of Nagapattinam from Prathamaramapuram to Kodiyakkarai. An initial 20 villages were selected for a brief review and from this number a subsequent 14 villages were identified for an in-depth survey of affected families, designed to capture essential information.<sup>2</sup> Although initially GOAL had anticipated also working in Karaikal District it was agreed, in coordination with other NGOs active in the region and also planning similar cash for work activities, that GOAL would focus primarily on villages south of Prathamaramapuram to avoid overlap and ensure widest coverage.

A total of 1,306 people were surveyed representing 5,614 individuals, using systematic random sampling and specifically targeting the affected population. The average family size was 4.3. A significant proportion of those surveyed were dependent on casual labour. Daily wage laborers are often considered the poorest class of workers and the survey indicated that they were also among the least educated communities. Of those laborers surveyed 88% indicated that they were receiving no or less income from their original sources of income pre-tsunami.

Most laborers indicated that although they may be primarily dependent on one source of labor they will also do other types of labor depending on the time of year. In the majority of villages

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<sup>2</sup> As a result of consultation with the local partner, the District Collector's Office and through liaison with other NGOs working in the region, six of the original villages surveyed were subsequently not included in the final list of villages targeted, to avoid overlap. These were replaced by 4 other villages, of similar profile, in the same area.

most were dependent on either fishing or agriculture. In the southern-most villages many also depended partially on salt production in combination with fishing and/or agriculture. While the majority of agricultural land was not affected by the tsunami, those laborers living very near the coast often had difficulty traveling to unaffected areas to find work. The timing of the tsunami also meant that it came at their peak income earning time thus diminishing their earning potential.

Out of those surveyed more than one quarter had land affected by the tsunami, showing an average of 2-3 hectares of damaged land per landowner. The overall belief expressed was that damaged land (primarily paddy and groundnut crop) would be unproductive for years to come without intervention. This was partially influenced by the reminiscences of older community members of the effect of the 1955 cyclone on agricultural land in the same region. Although the amount of agricultural land affected is unlikely to impact heavily on the production of rice at state, the impact on individual families and those dependent on them for income is significant.

### **3.2 Development and implementation of livelihood cash for work activities.**

By the completion of the project 88,752<sup>3</sup> labor days were completed with activities in 12 villages in Keevalur and Vederanyam Taluks, Nagapattinam District. Attached annexes breakdown labor/day inputs by village and breakdown of Cash for Work activities by village.

In order to establish a coordinated approach to the implementation of cash for work activities GOAL established coordination meetings with local and international NGOs also working in the region. Through this process the agencies established common policies of work to minimize the risk of discord in communities and to avoid duplication. Through this forum common approaches were agreed in relation to payment, length of working day, equal payment for men and women, no participation of children, special consideration for women to ensure their participation as much as possible and the inclusion of people with disabilities and other vulnerable individuals including older people.

In order to maximize the impact of the program the local sub-partner, BWDC, was initially asked to consult with Panchayat<sup>4</sup> and village leaders in order to identify a list of priority activities that could be carried out under the cash for work program, that would meet the immediate demand for income generation for daily wage laborers while simultaneously contributing to the overall rehabilitation of each village.

The activities listed below were identified and implemented through; consultation with Panchayat officials and village leaders, open community meetings where up to 30 community members attended, meetings with the Joint Director of Agriculture, The Public Works Department and the District Rural Development Agency.

GOAL and its partners ensured that all activities were carried out with the full support of the communities in which the program was operating. In such instances where activities were identified through liaison with statutory agencies GOAL, through its partners, confirmed with village leaders and community members that these activities were suitable and corresponded with the local community wishes.

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<sup>3</sup> This figure includes 87,067 labor days and 1,685 foreman days.

<sup>4</sup> Communities are divided along caste and class lines and governed at the village, block and district levels by the Panchayat Raj Institutions decreed under the Indian Constitution.

- **Agricultural Land Clearance** – the removal of silt/sand from agricultural land in order to facilitate the longer term objective of land reclamation. The removal of silt/sand from agricultural land was the primary activity carried out under the program and prioritized at all levels of consultation from formal meetings with the Joint Director of Agriculture to informal conversations with local wage laborers. Apart from crop damage, the tsunami caused semi-permanent damage to agricultural land. As a result of submergence by seawater salinity levels and EC levels increased dramatically. Much land was covered with silt and/or sand making this land uncultivable. In the absence of sufficient fresh water to facilitate the leaching of salt from the soil the broad consensus among experts as well as local communities themselves was to physically remove the silt/sand in advance of the monsoon.
- **Pond Desalination** – the draining out of saline water deposited in ponds by the tsunami and the removal of silt from the bottom of ponds, allowing them to refill with fresh ground water thus rehabilitating the ponds for their use for bathing and irrigation purposes.
- **Salt Pan Rehabilitation** - the removal of sand deposited by the tsunami on the salt pans and the reconstruction of salt pan infrastructure in order to facilitate a swift return to salt production for income generation among small-scale salt pan leaseholders.
- **Rain Water Harvesting** - the digging of water harvesting tanks to raise the groundwater level and provide fresh water for irrigation and drinking purposes.
- **Drainage Canal Clearance** – the clearing of drainage canals to facilitate effective drainage systems in advance of the monsoon. Since the region is dependent on rain-fed irrigation systems the improvement of drainage systems will assist in the process of leaching and the longer aim of reclaiming land for agricultural production

#### Summary of Cash for Work by Activity

Activity	Total Achieved
Construction of Water Harvesting Tanks	9 acres
Agricultural Land Clearance	521.79 acres
Salt Pan Rehabilitation	154.93 acres
Pond Desalination	226 Ponds
Drainage Canal Clearance	6 kilometers

### 3.3. Tools and Equipment

Tools and equipment inputs were primarily procured through the rental of tractors, JCBs, bullock carts and pumps from local owners to facilitate the above activities. The removal of silt/sand from the affected lands and the pumping out of salt water from affected ponds could not be achieved through manual input alone. In 2 villages a small number of aluminium containers were purchased to facilitate carrying the silt to the tractors/bullock carts for disposal. In both these



villages local people had lost a large number of similar containers as a result of the tsunami. In the village of Maniyantheevu the sand was not disposed of separately but used to build up the surrounding bunds of the agricultural fields and drainage canals dug to separate the bunds from the land and facilitate drainage. This work was completed without equipment inputs. Where silt/sand was deposited away from the fields this was done in consultation with the Joint Director of Agriculture's Office in Nagapattinam and in consultation with local communities. Alternative uses for the silt/sand removed included the construction of a sand road in one village to provide access to the local burial ground, in other villages the silt was used to fill redundant ponds and build bunds in coconut groves. Otherwise, silt was deposited above the high tide line and at least half a kilometre from the nearest paddy field, as per the guidelines of the Joint Director of Agriculture.

### **3.4. Labor recruitment and supervision**

Labor was primarily recruited from local communities and neighbouring villages as is common practice in this area. Laborers were informed through open community meetings, attended by up to 350 community members, the village Panchayat President and/or Village Administrative Officers and by word of mouth. A token distribution system was established via the use of labor-day tokens. Two types of tokens were used – laborer tokens with a value of Rs72 and foreman tokens with a value of Rs120. Tokens were issued by supervisors employed by the sub-partner, who were present on site every day, and who were responsible for ensuring the laborers names were recorded and that work was progressing according to the agreed schedule. In this work the Supervisor was supported by those laborers employed as “foremen”, who assisted in gathering the names of laborers and monitoring activities, acting as a link between the supervisor and the community and ensuring that any local issues were addressed.

In the majority of the villages tokens were distributed directly to the individual laborer at the end of the working day by the Supervisor. In the salt pans tokens were distributed to the leaseholder who then distributed tokens directly to those laborers working on his/her salt pan as per a signed agreement between each individual leaseholder and GOAL/BWDC.

### **3.5. Payment**

Payment was made after 5 days of work when laborers would present themselves at the pre-arranged payment site with their accumulated tokens to be encashed. Supervisors provided the payment officers with a list of the numbers of people who had worked in the previous period in each site. All payments were made by CINI through their Field Officers directly to the individual laborer, on submission of their accumulated tokens, whose name was recorded and a signature or thumb print received. Two security officers were employed to accompany the Field Officers when carrying cash for payment and remained (discretely) present as payments were carried out.

Payment for the rent of equipment and drivers was made during the normal payment schedule at agreed local rates. Supervisors recorded the use of equipment at each site on a daily basis. The registration number of the vehicle, the owners name and drivers name were recorded. For pumps, the number and type of pumps and number of hours worked were recorded and payment subsequently made on this basis. As with labor payments each amount was paid directly to the owner of the vehicle or pump.

Initially there was some resistance among local communities regarding the system of payment after 5 days labor. It is generally the case in this region that payment for wage laborers is made on

a daily basis. However by the end of the program there was overwhelming support for the system of payment introduced by the program. This is strongly reflected in the feedback both from direct beneficiaries and village officials during post-monitoring where it was felt that the system allowed beneficiaries to spend earnings from the program in a more productive way.

*“Five days once payment very good....Laborers felt it easy to settle the debts and meet the expenses”, Mrs Kamalam, age 45, Pushpavanam. She was able to pay her daughters school fees of Rs500.*

#### **4.0. Beneficiaries**

The program specifically sought to target those who had received less assistance from emergency response initiatives, primarily daily wage laborers whose loss was less tangible compared to the impact the tsunami had on fishing communities and land owners. Cash for Work provided the means to give an immediate source of income to laborers and others who had temporarily lost their livelihoods and to assist in restoring long-term livelihoods, such as farming and salt-producing.

The final project evaluation indicated that 85% of those who participated in Cash for Work had been working as daily wage laborers prior to the tsunami. Of those interviewed 72% indicated that they had found it difficult to survive since the tsunami and that there was less work available by comparison with other years.

#### **4.1. Participation and Gender**

It is often difficult for both women and older people to find equal access to daily wage opportunities as emphasis is often placed on physical strength and labor efficiency. GOAL's implementing partner, CINI and sub-partner, BWDC are both engaged in on-going programs targeting women and the need for special emphasis on the protection and inclusion of women. Throughout the program the participation of women was prioritized and over 60% of the direct beneficiaries participating in cash for work as daily wage laborers were women. The program was open to all (adult) laborers regardless of age, sex or ability and approximately 3.5% of those participating were in the 60+ age group.

Providing equal pay to all laborers both male and female ensured that women were particularly well represented among the beneficiary group. The rate of pay for a laborer under Cash for Work was Rs72 for a 6 hour day, as agreed in coordination with other NGOs carrying out similar programs in the area. This represented a significant increase on the average rate of pay for women employed as daily wage laborers (Rs35-40) although it is a slightly lower rate than some of the men (Rs80-100) would usually receive. Although there was some resistance to equal pay from some of the men participating in the program on the whole most men felt either indifferent to the issue or appreciated the positive effect on the overall family income.

A number of participants in the program had physical and/or learning disabilities. In general they were supported by a family member and were able to participate fully in the work. Key informant interviews during post-monitoring indicated that a significant number of those participating in the program were also supporting family members with a disability and or illness, often affecting that person's ability to earn an independent income. This is reflected in the number of those interviewed during evaluation who indicated that they used at least part of their earnings to

purchase medicine for a family member. Among those assisted through the program 25% were supporting family members with ill health and 10% supported family members with a disability.

*“The salary is good. For my age this is the first time I am getting more salary per day”*  
Mrs Kuppummal, age 60, Kollitheevu. Her husband has a disability and cannot work. She used her earnings from Cash for Work to purchase food and medicine”

In the village of Vanavanmahadevi the village Panchayat President informed us that as a direct result of the Cash for Work program operating in this village the daily wage for women working on agricultural land was increased from Rs35 to Rs40 per day.

## 4.2. Marginalised communities - Caste/Class

The program specifically targeted landless daily wage laborers coming from the most socially and economically backward sections of society<sup>5</sup>. All those surveyed who participated in the program belonged to this section of the community. The majority of those surveyed, 61.5% had completed only primary education, while a further 19% were illiterate.

*“It is timely help you did for our Dalit community...we depend on our land”*  
Mrs Anjama, age 40 Kollitheevu (Kollitheevu is a 98% Dalit community village)

### Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries

Number of Beneficiaries	Targeted	Reached	Profile
Direct	3,000	5,023 690	Daily Wage Laborers Landowners and Leaseholders
Indirect <sup>6</sup>	15,000	21,599	Average family size of 4.3

### Beneficiary - Gender Profile

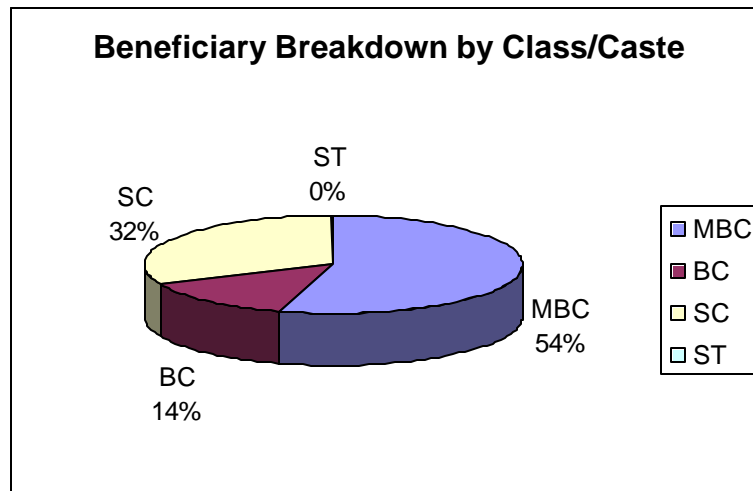
Gender Profile of Beneficiaries (Daily Wage Laborers)	Male	Female
Number	1986	3037
% of Total	39.54%	60.46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5023</b>	

<sup>5</sup> Classified by the Government as Backward Class (BC), Most Backward Class (MBC), Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST).

<sup>6</sup> The number of indirect beneficiaries is calculated on the basis of an average family size of 4.3, as per the initial survey, and multiplied by the number of daily wage laborers who received income from the project, 5023.

## Beneficiary - Age Profile

Age profile of Beneficiaries <sup>7</sup>	Male	Female
18 – 40 years	68.22%	80.93%
41 – 60 years	28.66%	18.64%
60+ yrs	3.12%	0.42%



Only 1 respondent in the survey was identified as Scheduled Tribe

## 5.0. Impact

### Social and economic networks and economic activities reinvigorated

The average number of days worked by a laborer was 18 at a rate of Rs72 per laborer and Rs120 per foreman. This gave an average income of Rs1,296/Rs2,160 per beneficiary. Anecdotal evidence from Field Officers reported that a significant number of beneficiaries had loans, on average of Rs 2,000 – 3,000. While this is a reasonably common phenomenon the effect of the loss of regular work at this time meant that many daily wage laborers were not in a position to repay debts incurred. More than 26% of those interviewed during the final evaluation indicated that their income from Cash for Work had given them the opportunity to repay interest and or loan amounts.

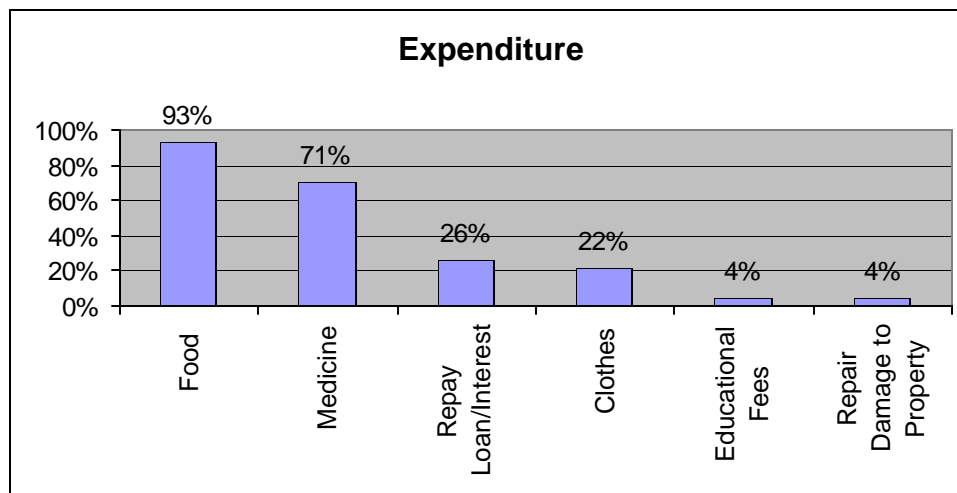
Furthermore, a significant number (81%) indicated that their purchasing power in local shops and markets had increased directly as a result of their earnings.

On a social and psycho-social level more than 71% indicated that aside from the financial benefit of participating in Cash for Work they felt that the program had provided them with an opportunity to get back to work and normal activities after the tsunami. Furthermore, it was universally appreciated that the work brought both an individual as well as a community benefit in the longer term.

<sup>7</sup> The age profile is based on ages taken on one day in the village of Prathamapuram on this day 793 people were working, the highest number on one site on any given day.

*“I like the canal work done to my community. Normally I work for an individual landlord who benefits by me. Today my work helps all my village people, it makes happy for my soul” Mr Selvaraj, age 37, Kameshwaram*

### Expenditure Pattern of Income Earned from Cash For Work



**While the Cash for Work project made significant achievements throughout the duration of the project one particular intervention, the rehabilitation of part of the salt production zone, near the village of Agasthiyampalli, stands out due to the immediate impact of the intervention on returning the beneficiaries to longer term economic activity.**

As a result of the tsunami the usual process of preparing the salt pans for salt production in late December to mid-January required a level of labor input that was beyond the means of most of the small (category 3) producers in A Block. The tsunami broke through the dunes and vegetation separating the salt pans from the sea and covered the area and filled the reservoirs with sand and debris. The season for salt production begins with the preparation of pans from late December to mid-January. From late January until June (and possibly beyond if weather conditions are suitable) the leaseholder starts producing salt. The start of the season is the most labor intensive when the scummy brine left over from the previous season needs to be removed, the pans need leveled and bunds rebuilt.

The leaseholders of A Block being small salt producers, leasing an average of 2 acres, while not exclusively dependent on their income from salt production, were in no position to rehabilitate their salt pans as a result of the huge devastation caused by the tsunami. Initial assessment of A Block (the closest of the salt pans to the sea and thus the most severely affected) indicated a total loss of productive capacity. Through the support of the Cash for Work program, by providing the means to employ the required labor inputs, the 78 leaseholders in A Block had managed to rebuild the infrastructure of some 140 acres of salt producing land and most had restarted salt production.

In the village of Kollitheevu the local administration had been lobbying for several years for sand in order construct a road in this small village. The village had no road and mud tracks were easily flooded during heavy rains making movement in the village difficult, in particular access to the

local burial ground. Local people were used to walking waist high in muddy water for much of the monsoon season. Although the tsunami brought significant devastation to the agricultural land in Kollitheevu, through the interventions under the Cash for Work program a dual benefit was achieved; in the process of removing sand from the agricultural land in order to hasten the process of land reclamation while providing employment to local wage laborers, the local people arranged to use this sand to build a more permanent road in the village. Sand was removed from the field and transported by tractor to the proposed road site. By completion of the work the village had a new sand road that would withstand much of the heavy monsoon rain and allow freer movement around the village including access to the fields and to the village burial ground.

In Prathamapuram through consultation with the District Rural Development Agency and the local Block Development Officer an 8 acre site of government land was identified to construct a water harvesting tank. This activity, identified in the latter stages of the program, was particularly unique for the highly effective working relationships between all those involved. The local administration at all levels provided extensive support throughout the planning and implementation of the program. The local village Vice-President was on site monitoring the work on a daily basis without receiving any remuneration. Local laborers were provided with shelter and tea periodically during the day by the local administration. Participation by local people was extensive and hugely enthusiastic. The highest number of laborers on any one day was recorded at Prathamapuram when 793 laborers were present on 1<sup>st</sup> May. Although operating within a tight timeframe the work was completed on time, with the assistance of 5 JCBs to complete the heavy work. As fresh water for irrigation remains a constant challenge in this area the benefit of the work was recognized at all levels within the community for its communal benefit both to local landowners and wage laborers as well as developing the capacity for future drinking water supply to both Prathamapuram and surrounding villages.

## **6.0. Staffing**

The sub-partner, BWDC, employed 10 supervisors to work in each of the villages to manage the work and administer the labor tokens. They took a daily record of each laborer on the field and verified the presence of the laborers and managed the completion of activities at each stage of the work. The supervisors were supported by those laborers employed as foremen at the higher rate of Rs120 per day. The BWDC supervisors were supported by a Project Coordinator who took overall responsibility for the day-to-day management of field activities and staff. The project coordinator was also responsible for maintaining contact with community representatives and ensuring that work was progressing as planned and dealing with any operational issues in the field.

Throughout the duration of the program CINI employed a Project Coordinator and two 2 Field Officers to oversee the implementation of activities, verify that work was progressing in the field and provide support to the sub-partner project staff. The Field Officers were supported by two local translators (employed by GOAL) who provided the crucial communication link between local and national staff teams as well as the local community. The CINI field officers were also responsible for administering all payments in the field and were supported by 2 Security personnel. The CINI project coordinator provided the link between the project management team and took the lead on initiating program activities and program supervision.

The CINI team leader and accountant took responsibility for management of the program, with oversight and guidance from the GOAL financial controller.

The project was closely overseen and directed by the GOAL project manager and country director.

## **7.0. Program Monitoring and Evaluation**

The following monitoring tools were employed throughout the duration of the program:

- GOAL/CINI weekly coordination meetings
- Weekly and monthly financial and narrative reports to Head Office
- Weekly Coordination meetings between partners
- Field visits and physical verification on-site
- Community meetings
- Meetings with community leaders and government officials
- Attendance at payments by GOAL project coordinator and financial controller
- Regular interaction and periodic project reviews with GOAL country director
- Daily feedback through field officers and supervisors
- Supervisor Daily Record Sheets
- Token Distribution Sheets
- Payment Sheets

### **7.1 Post-monitoring**

The following post-monitoring activities were carried out during the period 4<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> May to measure the levels of satisfaction with the project activities and community consultation, supervision, program management and impact.

- Interviews conducted with 12 village officials representing each community.
- In-depth interviews conducted with a representative sample group of program beneficiaries (71 beneficiaries, 39 male 32 female from all 12 villages).
- Random surveys of 492 beneficiaries carried out to establish the profile of actual beneficiaries reached.

Findings were highly satisfactory and feedback was overwhelmingly positive. All village official representatives felt that consultation levels were appropriate and that they had, on the whole, a good understanding of the work that had been carried out. Overwhelmingly there was agreement that the primary benefit of the intervention was the provision of much needed income for daily wage laborers. Furthermore, there was broad appreciation for the longer-term impact of the program by hastening the process of land reclamation and re-starting salt production. The Panchayat in Prathamarpuram was particularly glad to note that the water harvesting tank would generate income for the Panchayat through fishing activities while simultaneously providing water for irrigation and raising the groundwater levels in the surrounding area.

Beneficiary feedback was equally positive and it was generally observed that the program provided an equal opportunity to male and female as well as older laborers while simultaneously including wage laborers both from within the village and also from nearby villages, as is usual in this area. On an individual level beneficiaries were overall highly satisfied both with the supervision of the program and the management of payment. Although, on occasion, due to the high numbers of laborers, it was regretted that people had to wait a longer time than anticipated to receive payment. Nonetheless, as observed above, despite initial reservations about receiving

payment after 5 days work rather than on a daily basis, the feedback was extremely positive on this. Beneficiaries overwhelmingly felt that this system allowed them to spend their earnings more productively.

On a final point all those interviewed wished that the work could continue and were keen to identify further activities for intervention. Although GOAL and its partner CINI will not be carrying out any further interventions in the region the sub-partner, BWDC, will continue to provide inputs in the area through cash for work and similar programs in partnership with other agencies. The District Rural Development Agency also continues to provide support through its Food for Work program in the affected communities. Therefore it is understood that the work will continue and these communities will move closer to recovery after the devastation of the tsunami.

## **8.0. Constraints**

Overall the program ran extremely smoothly and very few constraints were encountered. However, heavy rainfall in early April brought all activities to a halt as no work could be carried out in the fields. Depending on the impact of the rain in different villages work was halted for a period of between 1-2 weeks. Unfortunately, during this time a number of salt pan leaseholders who had started salt production lost some of their salt. After the rainwater had evaporated rehabilitation work on the salt pans was restarted and by completion of the program most salt producers had either begun producing salt again or were close to this achieving this aim.

Sporadic tensions arose on occasion in several villages usually as a result of internal community conflicts. In one village it became necessary to suspend activities until the situation was resolved. While GOAL and its partners were not directly involved in any of these situations it was crucial to ensure that through implementing the program no unnecessary community tension was provoked. The sub-partner project coordinator negotiated successfully with the local village administration, landowners and laborers and the work was subsequently resumed and activities completed as planned.

In the initial phase of program implementation, in villages where laborer numbers were particularly high, the length of time required to make payments was underestimated. In several instances payments had to continue after dark to ensure all laborers received their due payment. Subsequent payments were scheduled to ensure that laborers were no longer required to wait for payment during hours of darkness. Due to certain logistical problems and (human) resource constraints payment occasionally took place after 6 or 7 days labor. In such cases the laborers were informed in advance.

## **9.0. No Cost Extension**

GOAL submitted a request for a one month no-cost extension on the 5<sup>th</sup> April along with a request for a revised split of funds on program activity between cash for work and tools and equipment, which was approved. The no cost extension was requested as a result of delay in the start up of program activities, which was caused due to the time expended on surveying and consulting with communities. Unanticipated heavy rainfall at the beginning of April also caused delays as work had to be suspended at all sites for a period of more than 1 week.

The no cost extension ensured that all community commitments were met and all scheduled work was completed within the new timeframe.



## 10.0. Summary of Cost Effectiveness

The project was successfully implemented within budget and within the projected timeframe.

The actual output was higher than the level originally anticipated and despite this increase costs were kept within 1.2% of the original budget. The achievements of the program in terms of the number of beneficiaries and the number and extent of activities, covered within the actual expenditure, is a good illustration of the extent of the cost effectiveness of the program.

Additionally, with the savings arising from the implementing partner's personnel costs it was possible to increase expenditure on Cash for Work program costs by 1.2%.

The 2 tables below show outputs and actual direct expenditure on program activities; table 1 in USD and table 2 INR.

**Table 1 – USD**

	<b>Cash for Work</b>		<b>Tools and Equipment</b>		
	Labour Days	Foreman Days	Tractors** (days)	Pumps*** (hours)	Aluminum Cans (unit)
Outputs	87,067.5	1,685	1,563	1,259.4	60
Rate*	1.65	2.75	26.39	1.86	1.38
Actual Expenditure	143,971	4,644	41,246	2344	83
Total Expenditure	148,615		43,673		
Budget	152,000		38,000		

\* Rate rounded to 2 decimal places

\*\* Tractors – includes payment for tractors, bullock carts and JCBs.

\*\*\* Pumps – includes payment for diesel and kerosene pumps

**Table 2 – INR**

	<b>Cash for Work</b>		<b>Tools and Equipment</b>		
	Labour Days	Foreman Days	Tractors (days)	Pumps (hours)	Aluminium Cans (unit)
Outputs	87,067.5	1,685	1,563	1,259.4	60
Rate	72	120	1,149.04	81.04	60.5
Actual Expenditure	6,268,860	202,200	1,795,950	102,060	3630
Total Expenditure	6,471,060		1,901,640		

## 11.0. Project Expenditure

100% of funds received by OFDA were used as for the purposes of fulfilling the program objective as outlined in the grant application. A summary of final project expenditure against budget accompanies this report.

### Annex 1 – Breakdown of Labor Day Inputs by Village

Name of Village	Activity	No of Beneficiaries	No of Labor Days*
<b>Pratahamarapuram</b>	Water harvesting tank	714	6446
<b>Kameshwaram</b>	1. Water harvesting tank 2. Drainage canal clearance	262	1269
<b>Vilunthamavadi</b>	1. Pond desalination 2. Drainage canal clearance	138	4042
<b>Vettaikaraniruppu</b>	Agricultural land clearing	276	1369
<b>Kovilpathu</b>	Agricultural land clearing	404	7771
<b>Vanavanmahadevi</b>	Agricultural land clearing	583	11279
<b>Vellapallam</b>	1. Agricultural land clearing 2. Pond desalination	272	7154
<b>Naluvedepathy</b>	Agricultural land clearing	361	7942
<b>Pushpavanam</b>	1. Agricultural land clearing 2. Pond desalination	200	4111
<b>Kolitheevu (incl. Variantheevu)</b>	Agricultural land clearing	630	9377
<b>Maniyantheevu**</b>	Agricultural land clearing	690	7332
<b>Agastiyampalli</b>	Salt pan rehabilitation	493	20660
<b>Total</b>		<b>5023</b>	<b>88,752</b>

\* Includes labor days and foreman days

\*\* a significant number of beneficiaries worked in both Agastiyampalli and Maniyantheevu

## Appendix A2 – Breakdown of Cash for Work Activities by Village

Village	Water harvesting tank construction	Agricultural land clearing	Salt pan rehabilitation	Pond desalination	Drainage canal clearance
<b>Pratahamarapuram</b>	8 acres				
<b>Kameshwaram</b>	1 acre				3 Kms
<b>Vilunthamavadi</b>				171 ponds	3 Kms
<b>Vettaikaraniruppu</b>		18.13 acres			
<b>Kovilpathu</b>		77.15 acres			
<b>Vanavanmahadevi</b>		108.5 acres			
<b>Vellapallam</b>		60.25 acres		49 ponds	
<b>Naluvedepathy</b>		85.77 acres			
<b>Pushpavanam</b>		35.65 acres		1 pond	
<b>Kolitheevu (incl. Variantheevu)</b>		83.2 acres			
<b>Maniyantheevu*</b>		53.14 acres			
<b>Agastiyamapalli</b>			154.93 acres		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9 acres</b>	<b>521.79 acres</b>	<b>154.93 acres</b>	<b>226 ponds</b>	<b>6 Kms</b>